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DENVER IS THE PLACE AND JULY 7TH IS THE DATE

Democratic National Committee Concludes Its Work Before Friday, the Thirteenth--Denver Boosters Agree to Give \$100,000 for the Convention.

Lively Debate Ensues When a Proposition is Made to Reject All of the Money Not Needed for Convention Purposes but the Committeemen Decide That They Can Use the Extra Amount in the Coming Campaign--Denver Citizens are Jubilant and William J. Bryan is pleased With Time and Place.

Washington, Dec. 13.—After deciding to hold the next Democratic national convention at Denver, Colorado, and fixing the date of the meeting for July 7, 1908, the Democratic national committee late entered a spirited debate on the propriety of accepting more of the \$100,000 offered by Denver for the convention than is actually needed to pay the convention expenses in that city. The opposition to the acceptance of the contribution took the form of a resolution by Representative Clayton of Alabama, declining the money not actually needed for convention purposes, but after a long debate the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 31 to 14.

Mr. Clayton, Representative John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi and Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, all spoke in favor of the passage of the resolution. Mr. Smith was especially emphatic in saying the \$100,000 which had been offered to secure the Republican convention and refused by the Republican national committee, had been offered to and was about to be accepted by the Democratic committee. He said the Republicans had turned down the offer because it was regarded as in the nature of a bribe and that Democrats, in view of that circumstance, could not afford to accept it. Mr. Williams spoke in similar vein, as also did Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Taggart advocated the acceptance of the \$100,000, saying it would be needed now even worse than money was needed in 1900 and that at that time it would have been practically impossible to have opened headquarters for Judge Parker if they had not had the extra money secured from St. Louis, where the convention was held.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, made a long speech in which he favored the acceptance of the money.

Mr. Clayton declared that the acceptance of this money would be in line with the very practices in campaign contributions that had been condemned by the committee.

This view was antagonized by Senator Stone, who declared that the transaction was open and above-board, and this was not to be compared with any of the propositions that had been condemned. Many people, he said, would go to Denver, and the young and growing city was glad to make this contribution for the advantages it would receive. The money, he said, would be badly needed in starting the campaign.

Mayor Tom Johnson advocated the

acceptance of the money offered by Denver. He said the money for campaign purposes is contributed by corporations with the view of securing advantages in the legislation or otherwise, with the contribution of Denver could not be ascribed to any such purpose. The people of Denver, he said, have a regular organization for the purpose of attracting conventions to the city for business reasons, and it was perfectly proper for the Democratic national committee to accept the offer.

Senator Tillman opposed the acceptance of the money. "Let the local Democratic organization of Colorado," he said, "have the money to fight their next campaign. Guggenheim can be depended upon to furnish the money for the Republicans. Now the Democrats of Colorado have a chance and let them use the money to return Senator Teller."

Mr. Tillman, however, voted against the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, expressed the idea that the money could be profitably employed in opening the campaign, and said he had no doubt that Denver had made its proposition in good faith and that it could be accepted in the same spirit in which it had been made.

Charles F. Wilson, sitting as a proxy for the member of the committee from Colorado, assured the committee that Denver had no desire to appear as unduly influencing the committee.

He said that there is a Business Men's league in Denver, an important part of whose business it is to secure conventions and that the proposition to the Democratic committee to go to Denver had been made as it has been to secure many other meetings. He said the Denver people would be disappointed if their entire sum was not accepted.

The motion to table Mr. Clayton's resolution was made at the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's speech, and prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia, Alaska, Indian Territory—31.

Noes—Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Porto Rico—14.

On the first ballot, Denver received

22 votes as against 17 for Louisville, five for Chicago and one for St. Paul. July 7 was selected after a brief discussion.

R. M. Johnston, of Texas, presented the following:

Resolved, that the Democratic national committee cordially approves the movement now under way to secure publicity in the states as well as in the nation of money contributed and of expenditures made by any campaign committee, or any other organization for political purposes.

Cornwall Gibbons of Florida approved this resolution, and Senator Tillman spoke upon it in characteristic manner. He offered an amendment to the same resolution which was of the same purport, and said he did so in order to make it more explicit.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, wished to make the resolution read so that it would prohibit all kinds of contributions, whether money or anything else. In his speech Senator Tillman said Judge Parker had made charges concerning the last Republican campaign fund, and had practically been called a "liar." "We have heard," said Mr. Tillman, "something about restitution of money taken from the insurance companies for campaign purposes, but I heard nothing of Mr. Cortelyou or anyone else paying back money that is due these companies and which belongs to widows and children."

"It will be recalled that the president in his message to congress last year recommended that railroads be forbidden to contribute to campaign funds, but he was very careful not to press upon his party in congress, the passage of such a bill."

Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, urged an adoption of a modified resolution providing that the publicity of contributions should precede the day of elections.

A discussion was then entered into as to the details of a law that should be adopted and Senator Tillman said only the general terms of a law should be taken up by the committee.

Representative Clayton approved that course and said the details should be left to congress.

Mr. McGraw moved that the thanks of the committee be extended to Perry Belmont because of what he had done to secure publicity of campaign contributions. That resolution was adopted.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 13.—Immediately after receipt of the telegram announcing the selection of Denver as the city in which will be held the next Democratic convention the public was apprised of the fact by the firing of bombs at the building of one of the local newspapers.

There is general rejoicing over the news and the opinion is generally expressed that ample accommodations and entertainment will be provided for the delegates and other visitors who will be in this city during the session of this convention.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 13.—William Jennings Bryan expressed pleasure at the news of the choice of Denver for the Democratic convention.

"Personally, I had no choice," he said. "Any place between Boston and San Francisco would have been satisfactory to me. I would not want it to go to the Philippines or Porto Rico, but anywhere else is all right."

PROFITS DECREASE

Two-Cent Fare Law Works Badly for Railroads in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—Referring to the operation of the 2-cent rate law passed by the Pennsylvania legislature, the following statement has been issued by the passenger department of the Pennsylvania railroad:

An analysis of the earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad for October, the first month of the operation of the 2-cent fare law, shows that the new law has caused a large decrease in gross revenue and a still greater decrease in net earnings of the lines of the company within the state.

In October, 1907, the lines in Pennsylvania show a decrease of \$64,000 while the lines in the Pennsylvania system outside of Pennsylvania show an increase of 8 per cent; this same percentage of increase applied to state lines, would show an increase of \$140,000 instead of a decrease of \$64,000, as above.

The figures stated cover the loss in gross earnings only. The decrease in net revenue, however, has been still greater on account of the increased cost of operation due to advances in wages and cost of maintenance.

ROTTEN SEEGARS

Ruled Out of the House by Uncle Joe—Puts on the Lid.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Somebody has been smoking bad cigars on the floor of the house and "Uncle Joe" can stand them no longer.

On Monday and Thursday last the speaker's nose was seen to twitch. He told Sereno Payne that motions to adjourn were always in order, until the patrons of stogies and "two-fers" were discovered.

BITTER PILL HAS BEEN FORCED DOWN CORTELYOU'S THROAT

Declaration of President Roosevelt Against a Third Term Has Punctured Cortelyou's Boom and the Thing Lies as Flat as a Pancake.

Delegates Who were Lined up for the Treasury Secretary Under the Guise of a Third Term Movement are Now Looking for a Place to Alight Gracefully--The President's Move is Considered in Washington as a Very Smooth Political Trick and is Almost the Sole Topic of Conversation in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 13.—"I've had a rough deal from the White House," George Bruce Cortelyou is reliably reported to have told a friend.

George Bruce Cortelyou is practically eliminated from the presidential race. His game was to be the dark horse candidate, and this game was planned on the advice of such shrewd politicians as Elmer Dover, secretary of the national Republican committee. Cortelyou was told that if he admitted himself a candidate, or permitted the instruction of a delegate in his name or fought for a delegation, he would be lost. So the delegates he was working so patiently to secure were all to be instructed for Roosevelt. At the proper time there was to be a Cortelyou stampede.

The announcement of the president Wednesday night spoiled all this. Yesterday Cortelyou found two alternatives facing him. He could either quit, or come out in the open. In the latter case he must leave the cabinet for the president has made it plain that he will not fight for Taft.

If Cortelyou left the cabinet he would lose the grip on patronage, especially in the south, that has enabled him to do what he has done. So Cortelyou quits complaining of the "rough deal" that makes it necessary. There may be some Cortelyou gossip still, before the convention meets, but it will be just gossip.

The Roosevelt announcement has thrown out the southern appointments which Frank Hitchcock recommended. The president demonstrated that this combination will no longer have the benefit of the federal patronage which has been its backbone. But word has gone out through the south for the leaders of the deal to hold together and to play opportunist politics for a few days. Holding thus together, they figure that they can command terms from the Taft people or the Hughes people or whatever boomers they may elect to support.

It is not a question of cash this time, but a promise of recognition or patronage and the councils of the party and possibly a place in the cabinet that these southern Repub-

licans will demand. It is to their advantage to make their bargain in short order, because they will find it daily more difficult to hold their crowd together without a candidate, now that Roosevelt has refused them the use of his name. Another danger that threatens the combination is the pressure upon it in behalf of Taft that the president will now exert.

This situation, produced by the president, offers the Taft managers their great opportunity. They will have the noise of Taft's return next week to help them. A big revival in Taft talk and in the Taft boom is due at this time.

The reannouncement by President Roosevelt that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for reelection or accept a third term was the subject of a great deal of discussion at the capitol yesterday, probably more so in the house than in the senate. The senators as a rule expressed gratification that the proposition had come at last, and a large majority of them remarked that they "knew it would be that way."

However, there were very few earnest discussions over the statement and its effects. Senator Bourne, the senate champion of the third term movement, arrived at the capitol late and talked with very few senators in the short time he was about the chamber. He still believes that President Roosevelt will hear the command of the people. Whether he will obey or not is another question with Mr. Bourne.

In one little senatorial group on the Republican side the belief was

expressed that the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt makes the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the Democratic party certain and a belief was guardedly hazarded by one Republican senator that he might possibly be elected. One of the Illinois senators remarked that the way was now cleared for Speaker Cannon to receive the nomination.

The official reannouncement was the chief topic of discussion on the floor of the house, in the hall of the house before convening and immediately after adjournment. Scarcely an unoccupied desk was without a group of two or three members exchanging personal views of the president's statement at this time.

The president's announcement has given some stimulus to the anti-Bryan sentiment among the Democrats, especially of the eastern states. Several of them declared before the national committee went into session that the president's elimination from the contest would materially increase Democratic chances if an eastern man could be chosen as the Democratic candidate, and they mentioned especially the names of Lieut. Gov. Chandler, of New York and former Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts. There also were expressions favorable to Gov. Johnson of Minnesota.

Among those who were mingling with the crowd was W. B. Hunter, of New York city, treasurer of the Bryan Democratic league, of New York state, which numbers 61,000 members. "I should like to see Mr. Bryan president," said Mr. Hunter, "but I don't think he can be elected if nominated."

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HAD NO MONEY WITH WHICH TO BUY PRESENTS

Minneapolis Man Kills His Wife and Himself Because the Glad Season was Approaching and he was Out of Furs--Wanted to Turn on the Gas and Kill the Whole Family--Daughter Tried to Prevent the Tragedy.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 13.—G. M. Colby, this morning, murdered his wife and took his own life because he could not stand the thought of "only ten more shopping days until Christmas," when he had nothing with which to buy presents.

He tried to induce his wife and daughter to let him turn on the

gas and kill them all, but they refused. While his wife was preparing breakfast, Colby pounced upon her from behind, the daughter tried to help fight off the father but the mother told her to run for help. When the daughter returned with help, Colby had slashed his wife, until her head hung by a thread, and had cut his own throat.

from concussion of the brain.

FATALLY INJURED

Rider in Six Day Bicycle Race Crashes Into the Railing and Falls.

New York, Dec. 13.—Urban McDonald, of this city, rider in the six day bicycle race at Madison square garden may be fatally injured as the result of a fall early today during a sprint which started when an intoxicated man offered \$100 to the rider who would gain a lap. McDonald crashed into the railing and landed on a spectator. The spectator was badly bruised, but McDonald may die.

ALL CHICAGO LOOKING FOR KIDNAPPED CHILD

Police Believe Elizabeth Ingersoll Who Has a Record for Kidnapping is Responsible for This Latest Affair--All Clues, Have Failed, so Far, and Eight Year Old Lillian Wulff May Not Be Found for Some Time.

Memphis, Ill., Dec. 13.—Lillian Wulff, the eight-year-old child, kidnapped from in front of her home in Chicago, last Saturday, was found today, a prisoner in the hands of two members of a roving band of gypsies south of Memphis.

On information from a farmer that he had seen a child answering Lillian's description in camp, Sheriff Riley and the marshal raided the gypsy camp. They caught two gypsies, who the girl said were her captors, but the others escaped.

The child was half dead from hunger, cold and exposure. She said she had escaped several times from the gypsy band, but each time had been recaptured.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—All Chicago is searching for Lillian Wulff, the eight-year-old girl, who was kidnapped last Saturday from in front of her Chicago home. It is known that a woman took the child, but Continued on Page Four



THE FRED HARTWEG, WHICH AROUSED THE PRESIDENT'S IRE.

The steamboat Fred Hartweg, which aroused the displeasure of President Roosevelt on the Mississippi trip. The boat had a party of Pittsburgers on board, and there was a race between it and the steamer Alton in the course of the run to Memphis. The conduct of the boat was such as to make Mr. Roosevelt believe the lives of people on board of it and other craft had been imperiled, and he directed that if it could be done the license of the person responsible be suspended for ninety days.